



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

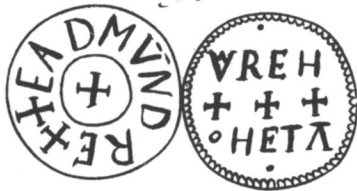
Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 7.



UYDUC
O E&ZT

Fig. 5.

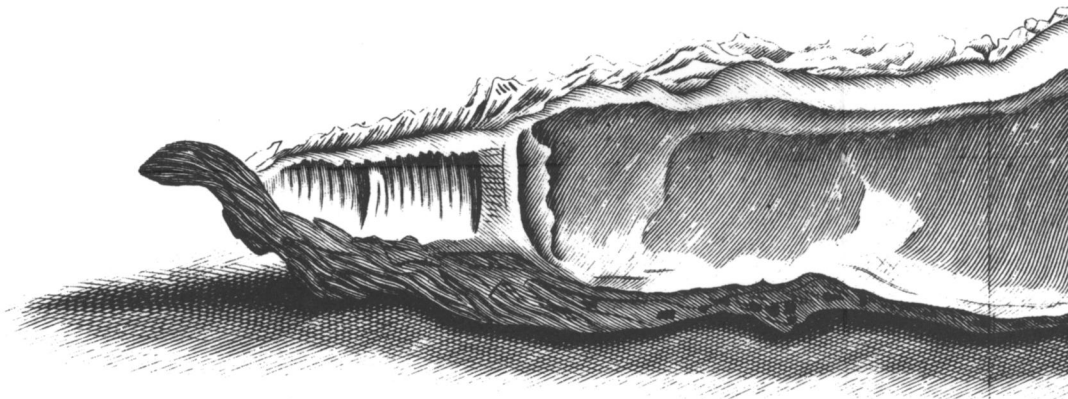


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

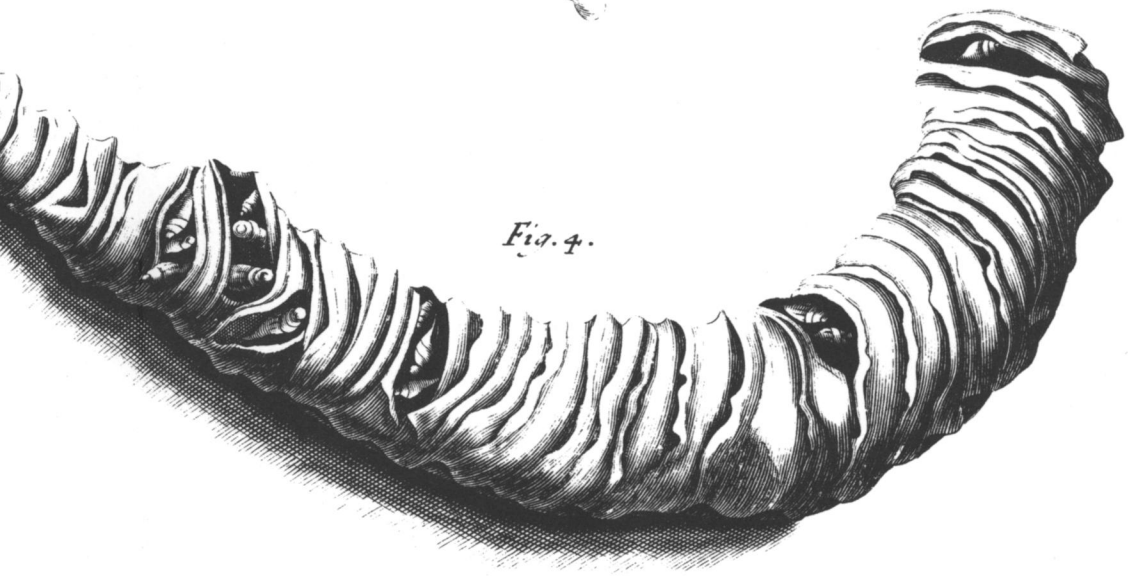


Fig. 6.

UY⁶¹⁴U ΘD Y Y J J 2
O E 3 T 2 8 2 O W I

Fig. 5.

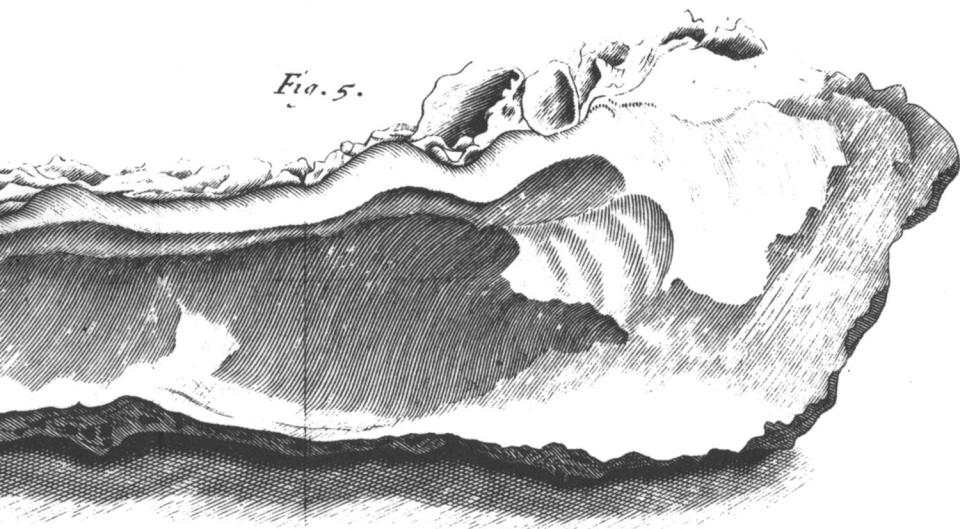
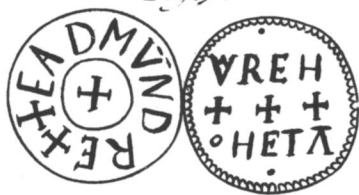
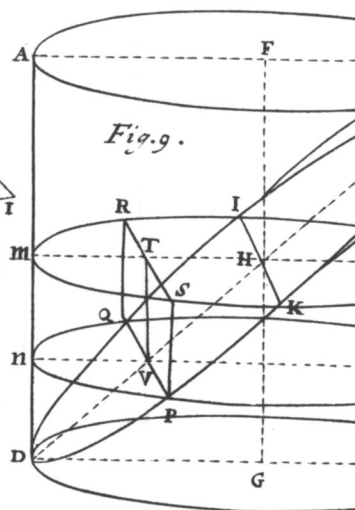
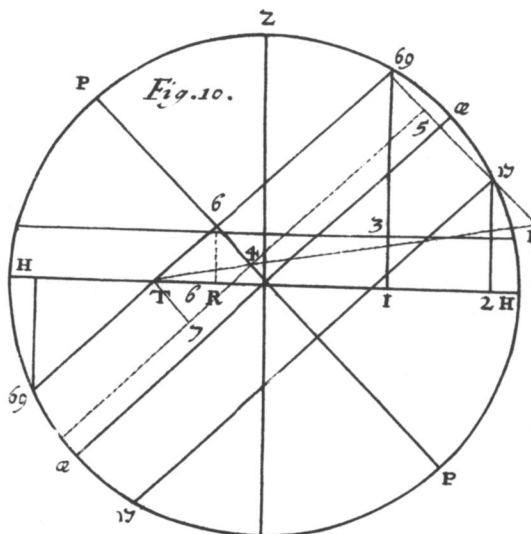
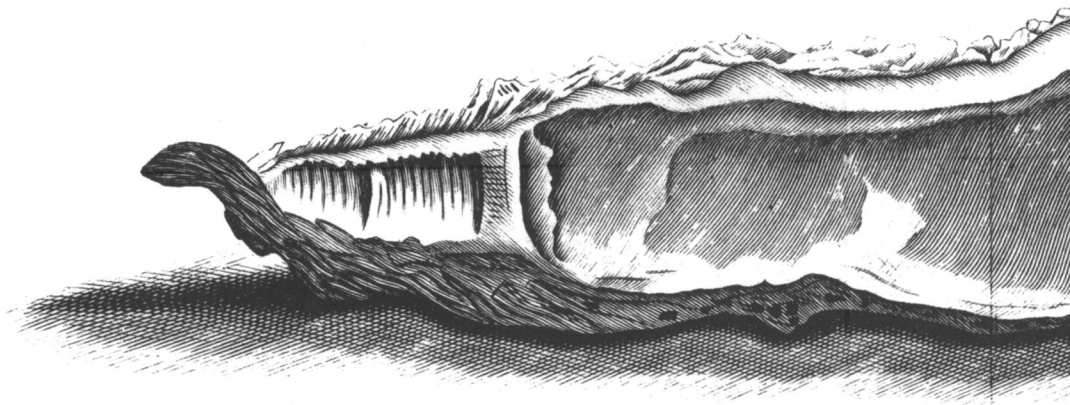


Fig. 7.



UYDUG ⊕
 O E&ZT

Fig. 5.



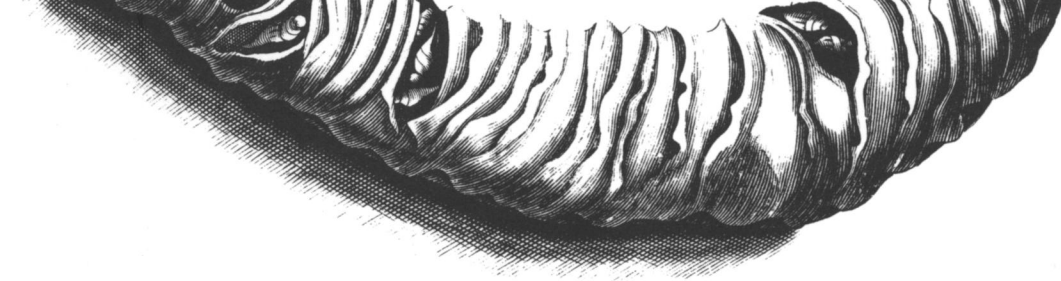


Fig. 6.

ᠰᠤᠶᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ
 ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ ᠠᠨᠠᠨ

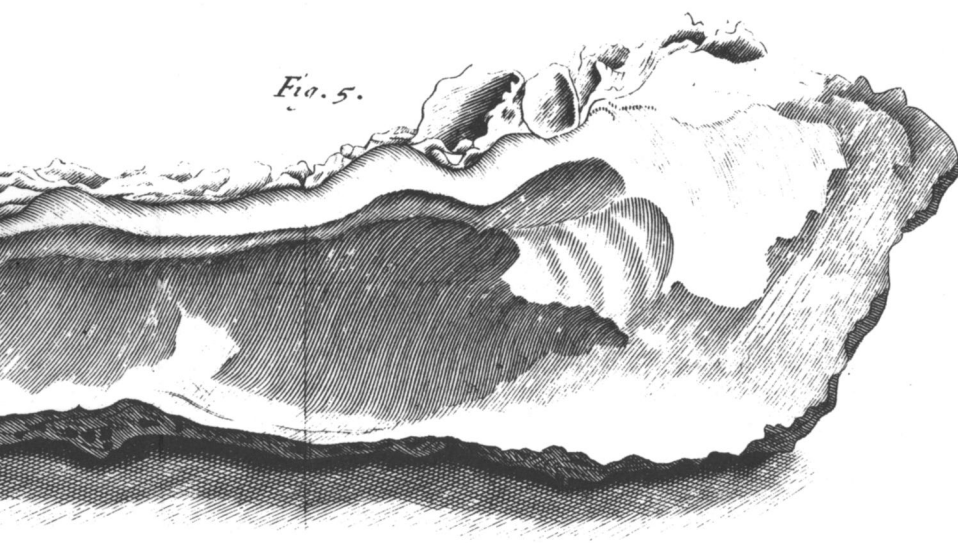


Fig. 5.

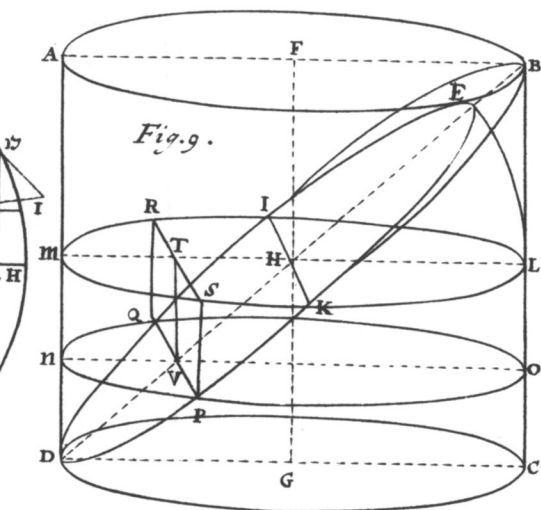


Fig. 9.

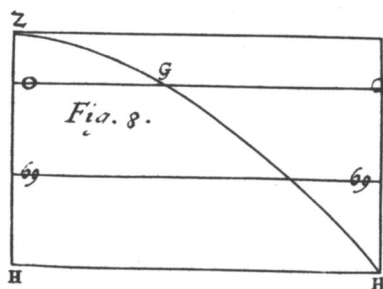


Fig. 8.

IX. *A Discourse concerning the Proportional Heat of the Sun in all Latitudes, with the Method of collecting the same, as it was read before the Royal Society in one of their late Meetings.*
By E. Halley.

THere having lately arisen some Discourse about that part of the Heat of Weather, simply produced by the Action of the Sun; and I having affirmed, that if that were considered, as the only Cause of the Heat of the Weather, I saw no reason, but that under the Pole the solstitial Day ought to be as hot as it is under the Equinoctial, when the Sun comes vertical, or over the Zenith: for this reason, that for all the 24 Hours of that Day under the Pole, the Sun's Beams are inclined to the Horizon, with an Angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; and under the Equinoctial, though he come vertical, yet he shines no more then 12 Hours, and is again 12 Hours absent, and that for 3 Hours 8 Min. of that 12 Hours he is not so much elevated as under the Pole; so that he is not $\frac{9}{16}$ of the whole 24 higher than 'tis there, and is 15 Hours lower. Now the simple Action of the Sun is, as all other Impulses or Stroaks, more or less forceable, according to the *Sinus* of the Angle of Incidence, or to the Perpendicular let fall on the Plain, whence the Vertical Ray (being that of the greatest Heat) being put *Radius*, the force of the Sun on the Horizontal Surface of the Earth will be to that, as the *Sinus* of the Sun's Altitude at any other time. This being allowed for true, it will then follow, that the time of the continuance of the Sun's shining being taken for a *Basis*, and the *Sines* of the Sun's Altitudes erected thereon as

Perpen-

Perpendiculars, and a Curve drawn through the Extremities of those Perpendiculars, the *Area* comprehended shall be proportionate to the Collection of the Heat of all the Beams of the Sun in that space of time. Hence it will follow, that under the Pole the Collection of all the Heat of a tropical Day, is proportionate to a Rectangle of the *Sine* of $23\frac{1}{2}$ gr. into 24 Hours or the Circumference of a Circle; that is; the *Sine* of $23\frac{1}{2}$ gr. being nearly 4 tenths of Radius; as $\frac{8}{10}$ into 12 Hours. Or the Polar Heat is equal to that of the Sun continuing 12 Hours above the Horizon, at 53 gr. height, than which the Sun is not 5 Hours more elevated under the Equinoctial.

But that this matter may be the better understood, I have exemplified it by a Scheme (*Fig. 8.*) wherein the *Area* $ZGHH$, is equal to the *Area* of all the *Sines* of the Sun's Altitude under the Equinoctial, erected on the respective Hours from Sun-rise to the Zenith; and the *Area* $\$ H H \$$ is in the same proportion to the Heat for the same 6 Hours under the Pole on the Tropical Day; and $\odot H H Q$, is proportional to the collected Heat of 12 Hours, or half a Day under the Pole, which space $\odot H H Q$ is visibly greater than the other *Area* $H Z G H$, by as much as the *Area* $H G Q$ is greater than the *Area* $Z G \odot$; which, that it is so, is visible to sight, by a great excess; and so much in proportion does the Heat of the 24 Hours Sun shine under the Pole, exceed that of the twelve Hours under the Equinoctial: whence *Cæteris paribus*, it is reasonable to conclude, that were the Sun perpetually under the Tropic, the Pole would be at least as warm, as it is now under the Line it self.

But whereas the Nature of Heat is to remain in the Subject, after the Cause that heated is removed, and particularly in the Air; under the Equinoctial the twelve Hours absence of the Sun does very little still the Mo-

tion impress'd by the past Action of his Rays wherein Heat consists, before he arise again: But under the Pole the long absence of the ☉ for 6 Months, wherein the extremity of Cold does obtain, has so chill'd the Air, that it is as it were frozen, and cannot, before the Sun has got far towards it, be any way sensible of his presence, his Beams being obstructed by thick Clouds, and perpetual Fogs and Mists, and by that *Atmosphere* of Cold, as the late Honourable Mr. Boyle was pleas'd to term it, proceeding from the everlasting Ice, which in immense Quantities does chill the neighbouring Air, and which the too soon retreat of the Sun leaves unthawed, to encrease again, during the long Winter that follows this short Interval of Summer. But the differing Degrees of Heat and Cold in differing Places, depend in a great measure upon the Accidents of the Neighbourhood of high Mountains, whose height exceedingly chills the Air brought by the Winds over them; and of the nature of the Soyle, which variously retains the Heat, particularly the Sandy, which in *Africa*, *Arabia*, and generally where such Sandy Desarts are found, do make the Heat of the Summer incredible to those that have not felt it.

In prosecution of this first Thought, I have solv'd the Problem generally, *viz.* to give the proportional degree of Heat or the sum of all the *Sines* of the Sun's Altitude, while he is above the Horizon in any oblique Sphere, by reducing it to the finding of the Curv'd Surface of a Cylindrick Hoof, or of a given part thereof.

Now this Problem is not of that difficulty, as appears at first sight, for in *Fig. 9.* let the Cylinder ABCD be cut obliquely with the Ellipse BKDI, and by the centre thereof H, describe the Circle IKLM; I say, the Curve Surface IKLB is equal to the Rectangle of IK and BL, or of HK and 2 BL or BC: And if there be supposed another Circle, as NQPO, cutting the said Ellipse in the
points

points P, Q; draw PS, QR, parallel to the Cylinders Axe, till they meet with the aforesaid Circle IKLM in the points R, S, and draw the Lines RTS, QVP bisected in T and V. I say again, that the Curve Surface RMSQDP is equal to the Rectangle of BL or MD and RS, or of 2 BL or AD and ST or VP; and the Curve Surface QNPD is equal to $RS \times MD$ — the Arch RMS \times SP, or the Arch MS \times 2 SP: or it is equal to the Surface RMSQDP, subtracting the Surface RMSQNP. So likewise the Curve Surface QBPO is equal to the sum of the Surface RMSQDP or $RS \times MD$, and of the Surface RLSQOP or the Arch LS \times 2 SP.

This is most easily demonstrated from the consideration, That the Cylindrick Surface IKLB is to the inscribed Spherical Surface IKLE, either in the whole or in its Analogous Parts, as the tangent BL is to the Arch EL, and from the Demonstrations of *Archimedes de Sphæra & Cylindro, Lib. 1. prop. xxx. and xxxvii. xxxix.* which I shall not repeat here, but leave the Reader the pleasure of examining it himself; nor will it be amiss to consult Dr. Barrows's Learned Lectures on that Book, Published at London, An. 1684, viz. *Probl. ix.* and the Corollaries thereof.

Now to reduce our Case of the Sum of all the Sines of the Suns Altitude in a given Declination and Latitude to the aforesaid Problem, let us consider *Fig. 10.* which is the *Analemma* projected on the Plain of the Meridian, Z the Zenith, P the Pole, HH the Horizon, $\infty \infty$ the Equinoctial, $\mathfrak{s} \mathfrak{s}$, $\mathfrak{w} \mathfrak{w}$ the two Tropicks, $\mathfrak{s}l$ the Sine of the Meridian Altitude in \mathfrak{s} ; and equal thereto, but perpendicular to the Tropick, erect $\mathfrak{s}r$, and draw the Line T r intersecting the Horizon in T, and the hour Circle of 6, in the Point 4, and 6 4 shall be equal to 6R, or to the Sine of the Altitude at 6: and the like for any other Point in the Tropick, erecting a Perpendicular thereat, terminated by the Line T r: Through the Point 4
draw

draw the Line 4 5 7 parallel to the Tropick, and representing a Circle equal thereto ; then shall the Tropick ∞ ∞ in *Fig. 10.* answer to the Circle NOPQ, in *Fig. 9.* the Circle 4 5 7 shall answer the Circle IKLM, T 4 1 shall answer to the Elliptick Segment QIBKP, 6 R or 6 4 shall answer to SP, and 5 1 to BL, and the Arch ∞ T, to the Arch LS, being the femidiurnal Arch in that Latitude and Declination ; the *Sine* whereof, though not expressible in *Fig. 10.* must be conceived as Analogous to the Line TS or UP in *Fig. 9.*

The Relation between these two Figures being well understood, it will follow from what precedes, That, *the Sum of the Sines of the Meridian Altitudes of the Sun in the two Tropicks, (and the like for any two opposite Parallels) being multiplied by the Sine of the femidiurnal Arch, will give an Area analogous to the Curve Surface R MSQ D P ; and thereto adding in Summer, or subtracting in Winter, the product of the length of the femidiurnal Arch, (taken according to Van Ceulen's Numbers) into the difference of the above-said Sines of Meridian Altitude: the Sum in one case, and difference in the other shall be as the Aggregate of all the Sines of the Sun's Altitude, during his appearance above the Horizon ; and consequently of all his Heat or Action on the Plain of the Horizon in the proposed Day.* And this may also be extended to the parts of the same Day ; for if the afore-said Sum of the *Sines* of the Meridian Altitudes, be multiplied by half the Sum of the *Sines* of the Sun's horary distance from Noon, when the Times are before and after Noon ; or by half their difference, when both are on the same side of the Meridian ; and thereto in Summer, or therefrom in Winter, be added or subtracted the product of half the Arch answerable to the proposed Interval of Time, into the difference of the *Sines* of Meridian Altitudes, the sum in one case, and difference

rence in the other, shall be proportional to all the Action of the Sun during that space of time.

I foresee it will be objected, that I take the *Radius* of my Circle on which I erect my Perpendiculars always the same, whereas the Parallels of Declination are unequal; but to this I answer, that our said circular Bases ought not to be Analogous to the Parallels, but to the Times of Revolution, which are equal in all of them.

It may perhaps be useful to give an Example of the Computation of this Rule, which may seem difficult to some. Let the Solstitial Heat, in \odot and φ be required at *London*, *Lat.* $51^{\circ} 3' 2''$.

$38^{\circ} - 2' 8''$	<i>Co - Lat.</i>	<i>Diff. Ascen.</i>	$33^{\circ} - 1' 1''$
$23 - 30$	<i>Decl. \odot</i>	<i>Arc. Semidi. estiv.</i>	$123 - 11$
$61 - 58$	<i>Sinus =</i>	882674	<i>Arc. Semidinr. hyb. 56 - 49. Sin.,</i>
$14 - 58$	<i>Sinus =</i>	258257	638923
	<i>Summa</i>	$1,140931$	<i>Arc. estiv. mensura</i>
	<i>Diff.</i>	624417	$2,149955$
			<i>Arc. hyber mensura</i>
			991683

Then $1,140931$ in $836923 + 624417$ in $2,149955 = 2,29734$
 And $1,140931$ in $836929 - 624417$ in $991638 = 33895$

So that $2,29734$ will be as the Tropical Summers days Heat, and $0,33895$ as the Action of the Sun in the Day of the Winter Solstice.

After

After this manner I computed the following Table for every tenth Degree of Latitude, to the Equinoctial and Tropical Sun, by which an Estimate may be made of the intermediate Degrees.

Lat.	Sun in $\gamma \approx$	Sun in $\$$	Sun in ν
0	20000	18341	18341
10	19696	20290	15834
20	18794	21737	13166
30	17321	22651	10124
40	15321	23048	6944
50	12855	22991	3798
60	10000	22773	1075
70	6840	23543	000
80	3473	24673	000
90	0000	25055	000

Those that desire more of the Nature of this Problem, as to the Geometry thereof, would do well to compare the XIII *Prop. Cap. V.* of the Learned Treatise, *De Calculo Centri Gravitationis*, by the Reverend Dr. Wallis, Published Anno. 1670.

From this Rule there follow several Corollaries worth Note: As I. that the Equinoctial Heat when the Sun comes Vertical, is as twice the Square of *Radius*, which may be proposed as a Standard to compare with in all other Cases. II. That under the Equinoctial, the Heat is as the *Sine* of the Sun's Declination. III. That in the Frigid Zones when the Sun sets not, the Heat is as the Circumference of a Circle into the *Sine* of the Altitude at 6. And consequently that in the same Latitude these Aggregates of Warmth, are as the *Sines* of the Sun's Declinations; and in the same Declination of *Sol*, they are as the *Sines* of the Latitudes, and generally they are as the *Sines* of the Latitudes into the *Sines* of Declination.

IV. That

IV. That the Equinoctial Days Heat is every where as the Co-sine of the Latitude. V. In all places where the Sun sets, the difference between the Summer and Winter Heats, when the Declinations are contrary, is equal to a Circle into the *Sine* of the Altitude at 6 in the Summer Parallel, and consequently those differences are as the *Sines* of Latitude into or multiplied by the *Sines* of Declination. VI. From the Table I have added, it appears that the Tropical Sun under the Equinoctial has of all others the least Force. Under the Pole it is greater than any other days Heat whatsoever, being to that of the Equinoctial as 5 to 4.

From the Table and these Corollaries may a general *Idea* be conceived of the Sum of all the Actions of the Sun in the whole Year, and that part of Heat that arises simply from the Presence of the Sun be brought to a Geometrical Certainty: And if the like could be perform'd for Cold; which is something else than the bare Absence of the Sun, as appears by many Instances, we might hope to bring what relates to this part of *Meteorology* to a perfect Theory.